



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1895.

NUMBER 9

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The contract entered into between Messrs. Anderson and Cunha, for the supply of 20,000 horses to the Brazilian army, has fallen through.

—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

—The President of the Oriental republic has received two magnificent swords from Italy, but does not know what to do with them, as his excellency, having no military rank, is not entitled to buckle one on.—Review, Buenos Aires. Why not make him an "honorary general" as we do here in Brazil? We have civilian "generals" here who do not know on which side to wear the sword, and who flee to the country at the first sounds of war.

—The *Venus*, with Captain Murray in charge, arrived on Thursday afternoon with the *Thames* passengers. On Thursday morning at 8, the *Venus* signalled the *Trident*, anchored 20 miles to the east of Ponton Chico, with her machinery disabled. Captain Murray was unable to render the vessel any assistance as by so doing he would have placed all her passengers in quarantine when they arrived in Montevideo. The passengers were finally transhipped to the s. s. *Montevideo* and taken back to the port of the same name, and the *Trident*, in spite of the heavy gale that was blowing on Friday, managed to reach Montevideo with one paddle.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. It would appear from this that South American quarantine compels shipmasters to withhold assistance to those in peril. It is a fine "Christian" institution, this quarantine! We ought to be proud of it!

—The health board, which was so remarkably and uselessly officious in the imposition of quarantine between various parts of the republic, does not seem to have, or if it has does not appear to use, the necessary powers for dealing with actual cases of cholera. It is shocking to know that the two persons who died of cholera on Piaggio's island, almost opposite the Tigre yard, have remained unburied for several days. The occurrence of isolated cases of this kind appears to prove that the disease is not a contagious one, as in the cases of which we speak, as well as in other cases in the Tigre district, it has arisen from some indiscretion in the eating of fruit or the like. But cholera or no cholera, surely we have even in the neglected Tigre islands some authority which could take action and put an end to such a disgrace to humanity as the utter abandonment of the victims of disease.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

—Another of the inscrutable mysteries of that tariff which was briefly discussed and rushed through at the beginning of the year, has been brought to light by a native contemporary. Iron piping, it appears, was formerly allowed in free of import duty, which seemed a reasonable thing, as it was principally used for public work, and could not be manufactured at a reasonable price here. In 1894 a duty of one half cent per kilo was imposed, and for 1895, as if this were not quite sufficient, the duty was raised to one cent and a half per kilo, the rate at the rate of \$15 gold per ton, and as the cost is about £3 per ton, it follows that our ungracious legislators are imposing on us this useful article, which it is practically impossible to produce here, n duty at the rate of 100 per cent! It will, of course, be a very serious question for gas and water companies to consider, for the cost of laying down new piping will be immensely and unreasonably increased.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine minister, Dr. Moreno, has obtained from the minister of finance the remission of an exorbitant and unjust fine of \$100 imposed by the port authorities on the Platense river steamer *Olympo* because in her last journey from Asuncion her papers did not bear the visé of the Uruguayan consul in Paraguay, accompanied by the threat that if the case occurred again she would be fined \$500 and her packet privileges withdrawn. The fine was entirely unjust, because in the journey in question her terminus was Buenos Aires and she carried neither cargo nor passengers for Montevideo, her journey to this port, or rather to Flores island, on the day following, being the result of a separate and special charter. The Argentine minister intervened in the matter as the *Olympo* sails under the Argentine flag, and he very correctly represented that such arbitrary and exorbitant proceedings would endanger friendly commercial relations and freedom of traffic between the two republics.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 9.

—But in my case, be that as it may, the fact remains that we are condemned to hand over to Brazil 1,200 leagues of land, which must be done in homage to our good faith, and with due respect to the decision given by the tribunal to which was delegated the sovereignty of the nation, the last word in this dispute. At the same time, let us place on record, while we gather together the antecedents and information necessary to comment fully upon this verdict, the fact that this disaster is due in great measure to Dr. Zeballos who has behaved on this occasion with the flippant self-display which is peculiar to him, and has treated a grave and important question, which involved political and national interests, with paradoxical judgment and in a personal manner with the object of proving to the country the originality and inventiveness of his diplomatic abilities. It is merely necessary to compare his defence with that of the Brazilian representative to become convinced that while our delegate attempts to gain his point by chicanery and tricky argument, Señor Capanema treats the question with precision, gravity and meditation, which contrast most favorably for his side, and here we have the key to the sentence which condemns the country to hand over territory to which, in other hands, it might have been possible to prove our legitimate title. . . . Let us accept the sentence, but let us leave on record the public calamity that these bumptuous posturers are for the country.—*El Diario*, Buenos Aires. It is amusing to note that the *Diario* is also at fault, for it credits the Brazilian argument to Sr. Capanema, instead of Barão do Rio Branco. Our Porienho contemporary is evidently gifted with some of the peculiarities which made Dr. Zeballos so unsatisfactory an advocate. Jumping at a conclusion is bad, in journalism as well as in court.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26th, 1895.

We can heartily support the statements made in another column by the secretary of the British Subscription Library. There is no question as to its value and usefulness. It is one of the oldest, most distinctive foreign institutions in this city, almost as old, in fact, as the English church. It contains many rare and valuable books, and it is now provided with a working collection of light reading which renders it practically useful to the whole English-speaking community. It has done much good in the past, and can easily be made still more useful in the future. It should be remembered that a library like this can not be collected in a day, and it should be borne in mind, also, that its possession is an honor to the colony to which it belongs. No other foreign colony in this capital has ever accumulated such a store of books; to the British and American colonies (for they have always been united in this institution, as well as in others) alone belongs this honor. No better testimonial could have been left of the intelligence and public spirit of our predecessors than this library; and no better record can be made by our contemporaries than that of its preservation and improvement. As for the permanent quarters needed, surely it ought to be possible to arrange them. Should some member of our two colonies be rebuilding either on a purchased site, or on one secured by a long lease, it might be arranged to provide ample accommodations for the library and reading room, the latter providing funds for the extra expense involved. Surely someone will be able to satisfy this condition.

It ought not to be necessary to again call the attention of the police authorities to the abominable and shameful state of things existing at the D. Pedro II docks, where exporters are compelled to ship their coffee. Complaints of the thefts to which coffee shippers are subject, have been made again and again, but to no purpose. The thieves are not only still there, but they are openly using violence against the persons who try to interfere with them. They rob the coffee bags in the open street while awaiting admission to the docks, and they rob them again inside the docks where the coffee is transferred to vessels or lighters. In consuming markets, the complaints of shortages, amounting to not less than two per cent on the average, and frequently to much more, are of long standing but it has been impossible up to the present time to establish the responsibility. The impunity which the thieves have been enjoying, has now rendered them less cautious, and they carry on their criminal practices in open day and in the open street. It is now possible for the exporter to say just where the shortage is caused, and the government will some day be called upon for an explanation in regard to it. The coffee robbed is the property of foreigners. They have appealed to the police for protection, but thus far in vain. The next step will be to appeal to their own governments. Brazil is under every obligation to protect their property, and if this is not done the victim will clearly be entitled to compensation. It the meantime, however, the reputation of the country will suffer, and its trade will have to stand the discredit which invariably follows the license granted to such unlawful practices.

The dispute between the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro in regard to the methods to be employed in the collection of the export duty on coffee, came to a climax on the 23rd, the inspector of the federal custom-house of this city, who has nothing to do with the dispute, deciding to support the Minas side and refusing to dispatch Rio coffee without accompanying *guias*. This is an express refusal to recognize the certificates issued by the state of Rio de Janeiro that the duties had been paid and that the bearer is entitled to ship a specified number of bags of coffee. As the export duty on coffee is now a state tax, and as the states are empowered to collect these taxes and authorize the clearance of their products in whatever way they consider best, it is evident that the inspector of customs has exceeded his powers and has committed an illegal act in stopping the shipment of Rio coffee and exacting *guias* for the same, which implies the payment of duties a second time. Having filled out their dispatches, paid the export duties, and received a formal clearance from the *meza de rendas* of the state, the exporters are legally entitled to ship the coffee specified without let or hindrance from the custom-house. The inspector has no business to inquire into the method of collecting the tax, nor whether it covers coffee from any particular locality, nor whether there is coffee enough in stock to satisfy the dispatches. All these matters belong exclusively to the states in question, and the national government has nothing whatever to do with them. If complications arise, they must be liquidated by the states themselves. At Santos, and Victoria, and Bahia, the states exercise full control over the clearances of coffee dispatched for exportation, and the states using this port must be allowed the same privilege. It is unfortunate, of course, that Minas and Rio have not been able to agree on some common method of collecting the tax, but this is no concern of the federal authorities. It is even questionable whether the national authorities have a right to compel exporters to use the D. Pedro II docks and to exact returns as to quantities and values. If the state of Rio de Janeiro were to authorize clearances of coffee from Nietheroy, or were to acquire a *trapiche* in this city and authorize the shipment of Rio coffee from its piers, we doubt whether the national government would have any right to object. The state of Rio de Janeiro has an unquestionable right to do just what it pleases in this matter. As for the causes for this deadlock, we may perhaps be permitted to say in these columns what the exporters can not say in their protest. The controversy between the two states has been caused by the manipulations of certain speculators—a *trust*, if you please—who have bought up all the *guias* current, amounting to a very large sum of money, and are now insisting on a continuation of the old system so that they can unload at an enormous profit. Having all the *guias* in circulation, they are in a position to "squeeze" the exporters to any degree, and this accounts for the heavy dispatches of "Rio coffee" on Saturday last. The exporters are making no question as to the 11 per cent. duty imposed, but they are trying to escape the surtax which the *guia* trust is now proposing to force upon them. Instead of protecting the exporters, who have a legitimate claim upon the government for protection and assistance, the Minas fiscal and the federal customs inspector have now definitely joined hands with the speculators. There will be a heavy profit on these *guias* if the state of Rio de Janeiro can be driven into the ring, but we trust the minister of finance will not permit the conspiracy to succeed.

The amusements of a people unquestionably play an important part in their development, and are determining influences in their growth. They are illustrations to the text which relates their history, and which outlines their future progress. They are character-forming influences which help to determine a nation's true place in the civilized world. The way in which a man amuses himself indicates very closely what his character and tastes are, and from them one can generally divine, if he is young, what his future career will be. To a great extent this is also true of nations. There is wisdom and true statesmanship, therefore, in every effort to encourage innocent and wholesome amusement, and to repress all that is vicious

and demoralizing. The best strength of every nation lies in the intelligent and moral character of the masses, and the true patriot will therefore seek to elevate his people, to give them sound and wholesome views of life and to restrain vicious tendencies. A good example of this is to be found in the Puritans of England and the United States, to whom is due much of the progress and strength of those two great nations. The Puritans, however, carried their sober views of life to an extreme, and sought to repress even the most innocent diversions. In this they made at least one serious mistake, for it aroused feelings of hostility to their austerity and piety which finally ended in reaction. They gave us, however, a good and wholesome example which is worthy of study and imitation. They recognized the fact that a nation is simply an aggregation of individuals, and that its strength and influence rests directly upon their tastes, habits and beliefs. They sought therefore to magnify the nation by improving the individual, by correcting his vices, purifying his tastes and ennobling his ambitions. And they were right. No nation can be truly great whose people are frivolous, vicious, and careless of their character and reputation. And no statesman can be truly wise and patriotic who fails to correct the vicious tendencies of his people, and who neglects to arouse worthy ambitions in their hearts. For this reason, if for none other, something should be done to abolish or modify the mad follies of Carnival. There may be much that is innocent and amusing in its festivities, but at the same time there is more that is vulgar, indecent and vicious in them. It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find anything connected with them worthy of preservation. They encourage the expenditure of money on trumpery decorations and costumes; they afford licence and opportunity for indecent displays; they protect and encourage immorality and gross intemperance; they cultivate vicious tastes and create low ideals; they permit disorder and violence; and they give opportunity for the waste of money which could be better spent on other things. Although we have cholera and fever in our midst, and dirty, badly-paved streets and crumbling houses all about us, the people are encouraged to spend enough on tawdry dresses and decorations, on hideous music and processions, on bits of colored paper, and all that, to almost make their city clean and wholesome. If there were any good in it, we should not venture to say a word, but there is not. It is nothing but a vulgar exhibition of vulgar tastes, it is nothing but vice running riot. For three days all common restraints are withdrawn, and the streets are given up to buffoonery and tawdry display. It would be well, in our opinion, were the government to repress Carnival altogether, and to substitute something which would contribute to the well-being of the people as well as to their amusement. Some of the old-time features of Carnival, such as throwing water, etc., have been prohibited; why not take another step and suppress the custom altogether?

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Temporary premises for the Reading Room and a portion of the Library are now open at 113 Rua da Assemblea, 1st floor.

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir.—The above notice together with a few remarks I wish to offer on the subject of the British Library would have appeared in your last week's issue, had it been possible at the time of your closing to say that the premises were open to state the date at which they would be ready. Notice as to this has since appeared in the *Journal*. Let me state, for the benefit of subscribers, the position in which we of the committee have found ourselves. At the end of January we received a notice from a new tenant of the old premises to quit the same by the end of February. We did our best to be allowed to remain; but there was no help for it, we had to go. It then became a matter of finding new premises. The librarian and various members of the committee as well as other people banded themselves in the attempt to do this. One or other of us visited possible premises in all parts of the city. Some were too high up, some too low, some too small, some with too high a rental, and none were satisfactory. What then were we to do, as the time was running on? Should we reopen in premises that we knew would afterwards be found to be in one way or another unsatisfactory? We resolved on another course. We resolved to take smaller temporary premises, and there carry on the reading room and what may be called the more living parts of the Library until such time as we should meet with premises that would satisfy the wants of the institution.

And here I would mention with regret the local note in your issue of the 12th stating that you "hear with regret that the committee has resolved to store the books." There was no authority for that statement, as neither myself nor, so far as I know, any other member of the committee ever contemplated such a step. Naturally the statement was taken to mean the whole of the books, and was mislaid among others the person writing anonymously in your last week's issue as "Salsobr" who charges the committee with divers dire offences, one of them apparently being so dark a crime that he cannot bring himself to have it put in print.

What is available for subscribers at the present moment is the whole of the novels, the whole of the miscellaneous works, together with all the new and portion of the older Voyages and Travels. To these will still be added the new novels continually arriving, as well as an order of other books shortly expected from Mudie's.

If any subscriber has any justifiable complaint to make as to the action of the committee, or any practical suggestion as to how, under the circumstances, they might have done better, the committee will be only too ready to hear either of them at the annual meeting that must soon take place. Meantime the committee regard the present arrangement as of course only temporary, and they beg of all subscribers and friends to be on the watch and advise them of any suitable premises that may come under their notice.

But, sir, I would plead for more than this. I would plead that in some way the Library might be altogether freed from this perpetual liability to disturbance. It is altogether below the dignity of an institution such as this to be subject to the caprice of this or that landlord or tenant who may at any moment take it into his head to tell us to move on. An institution that dates back from 1826, that has survived all vicissitudes and which still is useful to large numbers of English-speaking people and might become more so still if more adequately supported, deserves better treatment. The British Library should have premises of its own or at least be able to command some security of tenure. It is extremely disheartening to those engaged in the management that just when they are beginning to see possibilities and prospects before them, one of these blows falls and spoils everything. It seems specially hard in the present instance when during the past year we have converted a balance of \$68,000 that was against us in December 1893, into a balance of \$1,200,000 in our favor in December, 1894. Much might have been done for the further improvement of the Library with that balance which would doubtless have again increased during the present year. But another notice of ejection comes and once more destroys all prospect of advance.

The matter is of course largely one of means; and means ought to be forthcoming to put the Library on a more self-respecting footing. People will pay large sums for the advantages of a lunch club, and considerable sums for a billiards, cards and dicing club; but the quiet pursuits of the student and some slight efforts after literature, even when associated with an institution which as things go here may almost be termed venerable, seem to be left to hide themselves away in any temporary hole and corner they can find. This is not the position in which such an institution as the British Subscription Library ought to be placed; and that some means for the amelioration of its condition may be found is the sincere desire of certainly not the least warm among its well-wishers.

H. MOSLEY,
Hon. Sec.

Rio, Feb. 25th, 1895.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1895.

Donations:

Messrs. Rucker & Bancroft £2 2s...	488 300
" Hopkins Cancer £1 Hopkins..	500 000
Anonymous £10 @ 23\$.....	230 000
Sr. Antonio da Rocha Passos.....	100 000
Mr. F. L. Schwind.....	100 000
" W. C. Stackleford £10 for @	
" 1/4	245 850
Bernard Byrne £10 @ 24\$....	240 000
Rev. E. J. Griffith £2 2s.....	52 200
Mr. Gen. Greville.....	100 000
Messrs. A. J. Lamoureux & Co.....	165 500

Subscriptions:

Mr. Felix Reich.....	100 000
" John MacKenzie	200 000
" William Scotland.....	50 000
" Louis Grey.....	100 000
The Brazilian Coal Co.	1,000,000
A. J. Lamoureux.....	100 000
Total receipts from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1894:	
Donations.....	22,691 520
Subscriptions.....	23,730 000
Patients Fees	7,835 400
Rs. 54,276 920	

In one of his recent speeches in the United States, Mr. John Burns, M. P., told the following bitter truth respecting the armaments that are the curse of Europe and of the world:—"There are eight millions of armed men in Europe, and they are nothing less than legalised murderers. These gilded popinjays produce nothing. They simply destroy. These immense armaments have been formed less to repel a foreign invasion than to provide a recruiting ground wherein the brainless scions of the upper classes may earn a livelihood. The world will continue to be thus impoverished to satisfy selfish ambition until the worker arises in his wits and firmly says these things shall no longer be."

COFFEE EXPORTERS' PROTEST.

In view of the arbitrary decision of the Inspector of customs of this port, on the 23rd inst., not to permit the shipment of coffee unless accompanied by *guia*, the principal exporting houses of this city signed the following formal protest:

To His Excellency

The Minister of Finance.

The undersigned coffee exporters desire to respectfully protest to your excellency against the proceedings of the Inspector of the custom-house of the Federal Capital, refusing permission to ship the coffee for which we have obtained dispatch free of duties from the state of Rio de Janeiro, from which it came, and when the same inspector had already declared to a coffee exporter of this market, expediting a requisition made by him with the following dispatch:

"In relation to the Rio coffee dispatched for the exterior, the custom-house only requires a free clearance with declaration of weight and value, a document indispensable for record. As to the collection and fiscalization of the duties, these belong to the *mesa de rendas* of the said state."

Likewise, having been refused permission to embark the coffee dispatched under these conditions, we are informed that one exporter is now doing this, for which reason we ask justice from your excellency, and we protest, for the protection of our interests, against all the losses and prejudices which we may suffer.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd February, 1895.

(Signed) ARBUCKLE BROTHERS,
P.P. James B. Kennedy,
HARD, RAND & CO.
PHIPS BROTHERS & CO.
P.P. W. DOANE & CO.,
W. E. Dunch.
P.P. JAMES MATTHEW & CO.,
D. L. Lacombe.
LEWIS & CO.
FRANK NORTON & CO.
WILSON & CO.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
P.P. John S. Keigh.
ROBERTO DO COUTO & CO.
AUG. LEUBA & CO.
JOHN BRADSHAW & CO.
P.P. WATSON, RITCHIE & CO.,
H. Montgomery.
P.P. WILLIS, SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gust. Wachneldt.
P.P. STEINWENDER, STOFFER-
GEN & CO.,
Edw. Mellor.
FARIA CUNHA & CO.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd announces the resignation of the Argentine minister in Chile.

Buenos Aires telegrams of the 18th reported an increase in cholera throughout the country. On the 19th other telegrams reported a rapid decline in the epidemic.

The Uruguayan government has declared infected the ports of Rio and Santos, and all other Brazilian ports suspected. All vessels clearing after February 10th must undergo ten days quarantine.

The Argentine minister in Rio wires to the foreign office here stating that cattle from Argentina continue to be discharged in a regular manner, without any further disagreeable incident.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

The Chilian Congress has sanctioned the guarantee to Clark & Co. of 4 1/2% interest on £1,300,000, the capital invested in the construction of the Chilian portion of the Transandine railway. The working expenses are fixed at 60%.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

We have received a criticism on the restoration of Capt. Funes to the navy list. In our opinion this is a proper thing to do in a service which approves in a formal manner of the desperation of a ship and crew by all the officers, huddling themselves together in a single boat. It is quite consistent to restore him to duty, rank and pay. Of course, in any other navy in the world he would have been fortunate to escape the death penalty.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The army and navy authorities in Buenos Aires are agitating for a law to gag the press concerning their condition and proceedings. This means that they are so painfully conscious of their own defects that they are mortally afraid the public should be made equally aware of them. No criticism of the press could have condemned them more severely than the cowardice they have exhibited in taking this step. They are afraid of the truth, and they best know why they have reason to be afraid.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

All this hysterical nervousness on the part of the health authorities, the press and the people, is simply an ignominious confession of the consciousness that their ways are insanitary and unhealthy. If their streets and houses were in good sanitary order, their drains well regulated, their rooms purified by light and air, and their personal habits clean and wholesome, they would have no necessity for this abject flight and could laugh to scorn a so-called "epidemic" that rages to the extent of fifteen or twenty cases at a time in a population of five millions.—*Montevideo Times*.

The courts have decided that there is no case against Sr. Marenco, the swindling manager of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires. He managed to obtain, or lose, about a million and a half dollars belonging to the bank; he lived in luxurious style, maintained two or three domestic establishments, with mistresses, etc., gave costly dinners, speculated on the bolsa, kept a racing stud, gambled and maintained a battalion of parasites—and all this on a moderate salary. The money has disappeared, and the bank holds his *valores* and other worthless paper—and there is no case against him!

Owing to the lazaret at Flores Island being full, the *Brasil* is unable to land her passengers for this port and Buenos Aires, and consequently her sailing for the West Coast is delayed for two or three days.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 12.

The suspicious case scare is bringing to light some very interesting information with regard to our public markets where the city's daily food is purchased. A technical commission appointed to inspect the markets has reported on three of them: Buenos Aires, Libertad and Lorea. Among other peculiarities of those markets we learn that the stalls and paths are never by any chance cleaned or washed and that the putrid vegetables, etc., are kept hung up in all corners for want of proper boxes as ordained by the authorities. In one word, were cholera to break out, the public markets are certain to be the propagating-ground of the bacilli.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

In Sunday's elections the radicals were victorious, in the provinces as well as the capital. In the latter there was practically no opposition to the election of Drs. Irigoyen and Torino, although a few votes were given to some other persons. In the province it is evident that there was disorganization in the ranks of the *acardistas*; there was a serious defeat of *Mitristas* and in some cases the provincial unionists appear to have voted for the radicals. The returns are not complete, and there is a great discrepancy between those made by the radical newspapers and those of General Roca's organ, the *Tribuno*, but the latter frankly admits that Drs. Alencar and Demaria have been elected.—*A. H. Herald*.

The health board here are very keen in visiting houses, and making the inhabitants disinfest their rooms, etc., and being generally what may be termed officious, but they are criminally neglectful at times. The other day a man was taken out of the water near the docks and the dead body was laid in a shed, but owing to the fearful red tape and jealousy between the health board and the captain of the port, the body lay for five days in the shed, till the men engaged near the spot struck work. The body was in a fearful state of decomposition and putrefaction when removed. Such occurrences as this call for the severest censure, but the health board is pachydermatous and cares not.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 11.

It is definitely announced that Dr. Victorino Moniz has telegraphed to his government resigning his post as Brazilian minister here. This step, to which he assigns the reason of ill-health, has produced a good effect, for some of his procedures had rendered him equally unpopular to his own compatriots and to people here. In fact, he has been generally accused of being little more than a tool for Governor Castilho of Rio Grande state, and therefore naturally did not pull well with the Brazilian residents, the large majority of whom are frankly in favour of the revolution in Rio Grande, but who are still his compatriots and therefore entitled to his impartial services in a foreign land. It is thought that his removal will smooth the relations between the Uruguayan and Brazilian governments, and, should he be replaced by an impartial man, even tend to a pacification of Rio Grande. Another strong accusation against him is that he was the mouthpiece of many of the false and interested reports frequently circulated by Peixoto's partisans, not a few of which were traced directly to his legation. Many of the statements which he published as "official" during the revolution are now known to have been entirely false. There is no hint yet as to who his successor may be.—*Montevideo Times*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The Bahia state government has been recently buying arms and ammunition for the police.

A police force with arms and ammunition has been sent to Cocho, the scene of recent disturbances in the interior of Bahia.

Carlos Gomes is expected to visit Pará in March, when a benefit performance is to be given to him.

Of the 130,000 inhabitants of the city of São Paulo, 70,000 are foreigners. Of these 40,000 are Italians and 16,000 Portuguese.

Political disturbances are now reported from the state of Parahyba. One of the parties accuses the other of "provoking anarchy."

The season is reported fairly good in Ceará. There have been rains sufficient to dispel all fears of a *cicica*, and the exportations for the year are hopeful.

The *Diário Popular* of the 18th says that the São Paulo chief of police had arrested upwards of a hundred vagabonds and thieves up to that date.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 19th confirms the death of Col. Jacob Adams and the capture of Santo Antonio by the federalists under Col. Baptista.

A telegram from Curitiba on the 20th says that the court there has absolved Luiz Murat, charged with complicity in the revolt. The *gente de ovo* will be deeply grieved to hear of this.

The *Gazeta*, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, has suspended publication because of an attack on its managing editor on the 15th inst. The editor has appealed to the governor of the state for protection.

Seven prisoners recently made their escape from the Santos lock-up, but four of them were afterwards recaptured. It is charged that gross cruelties have been practised there in the treatment of prisoners.

There were 201 deaths including 22 stillbirths, in the city of Pará during the month of January.

There was a fight in São Paulo on Sunday between policemen and artillery soldiers, some of them using revolvers. The military commander promises to punish any soldiers provoking these conflicts.

Later news from Pitangueiras, São Paulo, in regard to the mutinous police detachment, says that the sergeant and four soldiers are being prosecuted. There were four persons wounded with gunshots, one mortally.

A Montevideo telegram of the 23rd says it is reported that over a thousand men had recently invaded Rio Grande, and that they are to join the forces under Apparicio Saravia. It is said that Saldaña da Gama is with this force.

Complaints have been telegraphed from S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, of the arbitrary conduct of the police. Arrests and imprisonments have been made without due process. It sounds like a continuation of the late lamented dictatorship.

—Late advice from Paraná state that *ermes* and *peras* attacks of every description because of political antagonisms, continue in that state. In Tranqueira the police recently shot a man named Aguiar, but for what reason is not known.

—The subscriptions in São Paulo for an offering to Barão do Rio Branco in recognition of his service on the Missions arbitration case, have now reached the sum of 30,000\$. Would it not be well to present the illustrious advocate with the territory itself?

—The recent rains caused disastrous inundations in Espírito Santo, as well as in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo. From some interior localities in Bahia, however, there were complaints of drought at the time the rains were a heavy frost.

—Carnival Sunday was celebrated in Petrópolis, according to the *Gazeta de Notícias*, by a fancy dress show on the part of one young diplomat, who dressed as a Botocudo and had himself photographed. If he tried to personate the real genuine Botocudo—but, of course, he didn't!

—The contract for the governor's palace at the new capital of Minas Geraes has been signed. It provides for an edifice to cost 8,600,000\$. The contracts for the new church and chapel have also been celebrated. The railway branch to the place is to be ready for traffic in May.

—On the night of the 20th the São Paulo police succeeded in capturing the chief and eight members of a gang of thieves which has been operating in that city for some time. Through the confession of one of the men, they also found out who has been receiving the stolen goods, some of which was recovered.

—A telegram from Pernambuco announces the arrival there of the Italian ironclad *Liguria*, which comes out to form the nucleus of an Italian squadron on this coast. The interests of Italy are so important in Argentina and Brazil that it is matter of surprise that such a squadron has not been organized long ago.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Bahia, of 31st January, says that a state of anarchy prevails at Cocho, in the interior of that state. The people are under arms and are fighting each other with fatal results. Upwards of 60 persons had already been killed. The assistance of the government is asked to repress these conflicts.

—On the 18th inst. there were 35 patients in the yellow-fever hospital at Santos, 14 arriving during the day, 4 deaths and 4 persons discharged cured, leaving 4 under treatment, of which 17 were sailors. The fever is steadily increasing in spite of the efforts of the sanitary board. This is due, in part, to the pernicious practice of permitting the discharge of sewage into the river within the limits of the city.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says that after having taken some towns in the central region of Rio Grande, Vítorio Guerreiro directed his march in another direction. He had received several small bands which had before been operating by themselves. It is thought that his movements have been in accordance with a prearranged plan, and that the revolutionary forces will now be united.

—A Montevideo telegram to the *Pais* on the 23rd announces that Guerreiro had been defeated and his force dispersed, and that all is quiet on the frontier. The vagueness of the dispatch and the silence of the *Pais* in regard to preceding events leads one to suspect that the telegram is the work of that same vivid imagination which has been trying to "save the republic" during the past eighteen months through an aggressive campaign of false reports.

—A letter from Rio Grande and recently published in Santos says that Colonels Telles and Savagel have 6,887 men in their commands, viz.: 17th infantry 676 men; 29th infantry 465; 35th infantry 507; 31st infantry 303; 28th infantry 150—total 2,097, all regulars; 9th national guard 435; 3rd ditto 299; 1st, 2nd and 3rd brigades total troops 4,005; total 6,887 men. It is stated that the national and state governments have 20,000 men in the field, while the federalists claim to have from 6,000 to 7,000 men.

—The political situation in Pernambuco is also becoming interesting. A telegram of the 22nd says that the recently elected state senators (2nd *turno*) have assembled ten days prior to the opening of the legislative session, and are proceeding to annul the election of the senators of the 1st *turno*, who have already served in preceding sessions. It will be a curious illustration of republican ideas if the newly elected legislator can declare the election of his senior illegal and void, even before being legally seated himself! This new method of organizing a legislature is credited to Gov. Barbosa Lima, who wishes to crush all opposition to himself.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The São Paulo railways increased their mileage by 64 kilometres during the past year.

—The railway stations from the Central out to Cascadura are being policed by regular soldiers during carnival.

—There were interruptions to traffic at several points on the Central railway during the past week, caused by landslides.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 19th says that a report current to the effect that a heavy defalcation had been discovered in the administration of the Porto Alegre and Uruguay railway.

—On Saturday last there was merchandise enough at the Gamboa station, awaiting dispatch for the interior, for 516 car-loads. The director proposes to take immediate steps to terminate this block in traffic.

—An express train was derailed near Ubá, Minas Geraes, on the 17th, causing the death of two firemen and one line overseer. The locomotive driver was badly burned, but the passengers escaped without injury.

—A frequent traveller over the Central lines asks if the new Brooks locomotives are too large and heavy for the turn-tables in use on that road, for they are always headed in one direction. In going one direction they always run with the tender in advance and the cow-catcher turned toward the train.

—The *Jornal* of Saturday says that a large quantity of railway material has been discovered in the deposits of the locomotive department, where its existence had been entirely forgotten. The administration was about to order out new supplies. This is another illustration of the effectiveness of state-administered railways.

—Reports were current on Thursday and Friday last to the effect that Marshal Jardim had tendered his resignation as director of the Central railway. On Saturday the *Jornal* gave a positive denial to the report, stating that he would remain in charge of the railway as long as he continued to receive the confidence of the government.

—There was an accident on the Sorocabana line at São Paulo, on the 24th inst., owing to an open switch at a place called Barra Funda. The locomotive driver gave the alarm in time to prevent a frightful accident, but not soon enough to avoid damage to his locomotive and several wagons. One passenger had a leg broken, and some others suffered bruises, but happily there were no serious casualties.

—There was a strike of very brief duration at Sepopemba on the Central railway on 21st inst. The laborers there were dissatisfied with the 300% increase in their pay, which had been allowed them, and struck work, inviting the men at Cascadura to join them. The director of the road and chief of police were soon on the scene, and at 3:30 p.m. a detachment of regulars arrived. The men were not turbulent, and the strike soon ended.

—The growth of passenger traffic on the São Paulo trams has been very rapid during the last three or four years. In 1889 the receipts on all the tramway lines of the city, except the line to Villa Mariana and Santo Amaro, amounted to 453,044\$; in 1890, to 1,633,442\$; in 1893 they carried 16,282,990 passengers; in 1894 the total was 17,742,133. In 1884 the total mileage was 24 kilometres, in 1893 it was 87 kilometres and in 1894, 92 kilometres.

THE BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—As contractor for the Brooks locomotives, now running with such signal success on the Central railway, allow us, in reference to the remarks in your issue of the 19th inst., to inform you that the statement made by the *Pais* as to the locomotives having broken down on account of a piece of file having been found in the cylinder, was perfectly correct: as to how the file got there, we offer no opinion, but there is not the slightest doubt that that was the cause of the breakdown. The passenger to whom you refer is evidently misinformed as to the occurrence on the morning of the 13th; the locomotive went off the rails, we believe, on account of the switch being open, and the shock accelerated the accident, which sooner or later must have happened on account of the presence of the file.

As to the drivers finding difficulty in working the locomotives, the information we have is directly in contradiction to what this passenger relates; we are informed that the drivers who have once been put on the Brooks locomotives act not to be transferred to others.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & CO.

With regard to the foregoing, our informant passed over the line about three hours after the accident occurred. The locomotive was off the track, new rails were being laid, and a damaged rail was lying on the ground beside the locomotive. Under such circumstances, nine passing observers in every ten would have drawn the same conclusion which our informant did.

COFFEE NOTES

A New York telegram of the 22nd says that the coffee deposits belonging to Messrs. Arubuckla Brothers have been reduced to ashes, the losses being estimated at one million dollars.

The total coffee crop of Espírito Santo last year is said to have been 386,953 bags, officially valued at \$28,362,625.116, on which the export tax amounted to \$10,084.930. The production of the state was more than doubled within the year. The figures given a few weeks since covered only the exports from Victoria.

The total exportation of coffee from Ceylon last year amounted to 32,205 ewts., or about 37,235 1/2 staty.-kilo bags, against \$5,190 ewts. in 1892, 43,143 ewts. in 1892, 36,692 in 1891, and 36,000 ewts. in 1890. Of last year's production 20,022 ewts. were shipped to Great Britain, 8,420 ewts. to Australia, and the balance to diverse countries. The export of Liberian coffee amounted to 788 ewts. in 1894, 747 ewts. in 1893 and 979 in 1892.

There was a complete block in coffee shipments on Saturday, because of the refusal of the inspector to dispatch coffee without *guias*. The state of Rio de Janeiro having abolished those *guias*, receives the amount of the duty and gives an authorization to ship in a specified number of bags. The tax is now wholly under state jurisdiction, and this authorization is perfectly legal. The inspector, whose duty is merely to fiscalize the shipments, understands that he can also exact *guias*, which are still issued in Minas Geraes, although he shipped 5,600 bags without them, hence the conflict. A protest was made by the exporters.

Nothing as yet has been done to suppress the thefts of coffee at the D. Pedro II docks. On the 21st an employé of Messrs. Wilson & Co. was knocked down by one of the thieves, simply because he tried to interfere with the stealing. Others are in danger of assassination because of their opposition to the thieves. The police are doing nothing to stop the criminal practices of the thieves who infest the place. As the authorities do nothing to protect the coffee, we are inclined to think that a claim against the government for shortages will hold. It is the duty of the government to protect property; if it refuses, or neglects, to do so, it is responsible for the consequences.

Coffee, divorced some years ago from its previous high position, now occupies but an unimportant place in the export list. That it will disappear altogether is fortunately not probable, seeing that new areas are being planted with the Liberian variety every year, and this movement promises to extend considerably in the near future. For all that, the total amount of coffee sent from Ceylon during 1894 of all kinds was no more than 32,205 ewts., of which at little as 652 ewts. was native coffee! Now, however, that Liberian coffee is likely to find an increasing proportion of the total exports of coffee despatched from Colombia, we should like to see a separate entry made in the chamber of commerce returns for this variety, so that we could note exactly what progress was being made with it from year to year. The total acreage under this product cannot now fall far short of 3,000 acres, and we expect to see a considerable increase year by year until the exports of coffee once more begin to rise and assume respectable proportions. It is worthy of note that the total export of coffee now aggregates little more than that of coffee! For some years the export remained more or less stationary, but it has again begun to fall with accelerating rapidity.—Times of Ceylon, January 11th.

It is to Don Guzman Blanco, ex-President of the republic of Venezuela, that the humor belongs of initiating the "Bull" speculation in coffee. But for his intercession we should not now have coffee at quite so high a price which we see quoted to-day. He instructed his brokers and agents in Havre to buy for delivery in December, the quantities which he was prepared to buy being so large that some difficulty was experienced in getting his orders filled, owing to the fact that very few merchants were inclined to act for him. So little sympathy was there with his manipulations in Havre, that the Clearing House authorities there increased the deposit to be paid for the "December" position, and about that time the prospects for the success of his operations looked very unpromising indeed. Just at the critical point, however, when December was drawing near, news arrived of cholera having made its appearance in the interior of Brazil. As there was some substratum of truth in the report, the "Bulls" became alarmed, and rushed in to cover their sales of "March" and "May" deliveries, and this naturally imparted some strength to the "December" position. In this way a better tone was imparted to the market, and enabled General Blanco to make arrangements for taking up the coffee tendered to him against his December contracts. The quantity so tendered amounted to no less than 180,000 bags of coffee, involving a value of £750,000 sterling, and it is reported that part of this coffee is hypothecated in Havre and part in Paris, with a margin of 30 per cent. It was a bold operation at the time it was undertaken, quite worthy of a Kaltenbach, and might very easily have resulted in an enormous loss. Thanks to cholera reports, in the first instance, and unfavorable weather for the growing crop in Brazil, in the second instance, the ex-dictator of Venezuela is likely to make some profit instead of a loss, from this hazardous speculation. It is a pleasure to be able to place on record that on this occasion nearly all the leading merchants of Havre abstained from taking part in manipulations which in the long run can but have the effect of injuring the interests of this important commercial centre.—Statist, Feb. 2.

COFFEE IN MEXICO.

A Ceylon planter, Mr. E. O. Darley, who has been lately inspecting the coffee districts of Mexico, expresses the following opinion in regard to them: "I have just returned from an extensive trip through the coffee districts of southern Mexico and have found the coffee interest all that I had imagined. With few exceptions the soil was of the richest quality and practically inexhaustible. As a rule, coffee trees were entirely unpruned and not weeded, and yet they were vigorous and healthy and were bearing astonishingly one pound per tree of four years and higher up according to age. In some cases I saw trees, ten or twelve years old, literally bending under the load of berries."

"Under the same conditions of cultivation, or rather lack of cultivation, that these trees were thriving in, coffee trees in Ceylon would hardly exist and certainly would bear no crops at all. I attribute this to the richness of the soil and the fine climate, which is especially adapted for coffee, and gives also wonderful results in sugar cane and similar crops. During my trip, I saw sugar cane four months old, ten feet long and one and a half inches in diameter, growing under the rich alluvial bottom lands. I also saw many large rubber trees growing wild in these coffee lands, that I suspect with hardly any care or attention could be made to yield a good revenue."

"Considering the very cheap price of these lands, as compared with Ceylon or India, where coffee lands readily sell for fifty dollars per acre and more, and the still cheaper cost of bringing a coffee plantation into bearing, as compared with those countries, the conditions for coffee growing in Mexico are immeasurably superior, and an immense fortune can be realized in a few years by any one engaging in this pursuit in Mexico with a very moderate amount of capital."

LOCAL NOTES

Oo the 19th inst. Her Britannic Majesty's minister in Brazil, Edmund C. H. Phipps, Esq., was formally presented to the minister of foreign affairs.

There was a consultation at Itamaraty on the 19th in regard to a proposed reduction in the number of pretors in this city by the union of certain districts, reducing the number from 21 to 15.

It will be interesting to Mr. Hepworth Dixon to know that the *Pais* has transformed his Christian name into "Hepperton." It is desirable that an author should be able to recognize himself in every part of the world.

"We are glad to say that another severe crisis in Egypt has been averted. A telegram of the 19th says that the Khedive has married his favorite slave, who is about to present him a future ruler of Egypt" by right divine."

The *Pais* says that the bravo Admiral Goncalves will very soon be appointed chief of staff of the navy, in place of Rear-Admiral Julio da Noronha, who is to take charge of the naval school. The *Jornal*, however, says that no such appointment is to be made.

The *Pais* of the 21st says that there were 44 deaths in the Jujuiba hospital from the 1st to the 15th inst., viz.: 15 from cholera morbus, 7 from chilicoid diarrhoea, 19 from cholero-enteritis, 1 from cholera, 1 from acute dysentery, and 1 from pernicious fever. The source of this information is not given, but we presume it is from the new cholera commission.

The *Pais* of the 21st relates that when one of the attendants was leaving the Jujuiba hospital a few days ago, he was seized by an ensign and two soldiers of the 35th battalion, who gave him a brutal whipping. Is it not time that these criminal practices on the part of the military should be severely repressed? An officer who commits such an offence should be dismissed in disgrace from the service, and handed over to the civil authorities for prosecution.

"During the month of January last, there were 374 deaths from yellow fever and 31 from cholera in Rio, despite which the Rio Janeiro health board almost closed the port against arrivals from Argentina for fear of suspicious cases of cholera. Arbitrarily was never carried to a further extent."—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8. Nor falsehood either, neighbor! The health board reported only 26 deaths from yellow fever during the month of January. Your 374 deaths are nothing but the freak of a malicious imagination.

A few days ago a letter-carrier, who employs the personal confidence of Dr. Demetrios Lobo, the director-general, pawned a package of registered letters at a salar for 600 reis worth of rum. The postoffice authorities explain that the letters contained no money, and that steps were at once taken to recover them when the circumstance became known. Quite naturally! But the *Gazeta* says that the dishonest carrier is still in the employ of the postoffice, having been transferred to another section!

Arrangements are on the *tapas* to allow free entrance into Argentina to all passengers from Brazil, provided the quarantine is waived in Rio on arrivals from Argentina; meanwhile, there were 41 deaths from yellow fever in Rio yesterday, whereas microscopic observations here yesterday resulted in a couple of "suspicious cases" which, some doctors assert, were of gastro-enteritis, a second cousin of degenerate cholera.—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. It would be interesting to know where the Buenos Aires papers obtain their information about yellow fever in Rio. A little more regard for the truth would facilitate the settlement of our quarantine difficulties immensely. In regard to the above, the *Times* will permit us to observe that the total number of deaths in this city on the 7th, from all causes, as reported in the *Jornal do Commercio*, was 45, of which two were from yellow fever. On the 8th the total from all causes was 37, of which three were from yellow fever.

A consulting physician, Dr. Belisario Augusto Soares de Souza, left for Cambuquira on the 23rd to examine Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

It is said that much disgust is felt in Montevideo over the disinclination of the Brazilian government to accept Minister Monteiro's resignation.

The decree terminating the special mission at Washington, under Barão do Rio Branco, for the settlement of the Misioneira question, was signed on the 21st inst.

A Valparaíso telegram of the 25th says that the Chilean government has placed a large order for war material in Germany. It is all preparatory to disarmament, of course.

The armament and munitions existing on S. Bento hill since the revolt, have been at last entirely removed and the detachment of the 5th artillery stationed there has been withdrawn.

The Italian squadron on this coast will be composed of the broadsides *Liguria* and *Dogali*, and the cruiser *Colombo* and *Umbria*, the whole to be under the command of Rear-Admiral Gualterio.

In view of the sensitiveness recently displayed about the annexation of Corea by Japan we are waiting to see if a similar feeling will develop in regard to the acquisition of Madagascar by France.

A report has been current in Montevideo that President Mores is exercising his personal influence to have the Argentines and Chilian settle their boundary dispute by means of arbitration. Brazil has tried this remedy and finds it wonderfully efficacious.

A very heavy thunderstorm visited this city Sunday evening, the rain falling rapidly enough to turn the streets into rivers in a very few moments. Singularly enough, however, the rain did not extend to Botafogo and Caietá, those suburbs being left quite dry.

The minister of war has instructed the adjutant-general to proceed against General Honório Caldas, one of the dictator's victims, for a recent publication, which is considered an infringement of the regulations forbidding such proceedings on the part of military officers.

The movement in favor of the pacification of Rio Grande has become very general throughout the whole country. Several writers and many of the leading newspapers of this capital, of São Paulo, and of other cities, are discussing the subject favorably to such a step.

The director of the Jujuiba hospital reports there were 15 patients under treatment on the 1st inst., and that 86 more were received up to the 15th inst. Of these 44 died (of which 25 entered the hospital moribund), 37 were discharged cured, and 20 remained under treatment on the 15th.

The *juri* sectional decided on the 20th that the forced retirement of Marshal Almeida Barreto, and other officers, by an executive decree of April 7th, 1892, (under the Desterro regime) was unconstitutional and void. The national treasury is condemned to pay the costs and the subsidies due the plaintiff.

There is probably not less than one assassin at a week in this city on an average. But somehow we rarely hear anything about the assassin being tried and punished. If the assassin is a soldier, which is very often the case, he is at once surrendered to the military authorities—and that is the last we hear about it.

For the last half of December there were in this city 489 deaths, 304 marriages and 448 births. Of the deaths, 56 were from yellow fever. According to Dr. Fajardo the death rate was 83% per thousand, but we make it a trifle over 20. Even at that, it is a noticeably low rate, much better than anything our Buenos Aires neighbors can show.

According to the orders issued by the adjutant-general of the army, special officers were detailed to oversee the conduct of the military cadets during carnival. If they should be turbulent, no one could interfere with them but these three or four officers. This is still called a republic, however, and these special exemptions and privileges must therefore be called republican.

An almanac sheet of this city having published an item of news to the effect that a case of cholera had appeared in a well-known hotel in Juiz de Fora, the proprietor and one of his guests, a physician, have been obliged to telegraph down here to deny the report. Why would it not be well to prosecute the authors of these false and alarming reports?

It is said that Great Britain, Russia, France and various other powers, will not consent to the permanent occupation of Corea by Japan. But suppose Japan does not ask their permission, then what? Germany asked no one's permission to occupy Alsace, nor has England and France asked permission for their many seizures of foreign territory. Why then, should Japan ask?

It is stated that the Bolivian minister, Dr. Frederico Medena, has been in negotiation with the government for the delimitation of the boundary lines between Bolivia and Brazil. A protocol has been signed lately providing for a mixed commission to make the necessary survey, and mark the boundary. It is understood that a Brazilian commission will leave in a few days to meet a Bolivian commission on the upper Amazon, and that it will be under the direction of Dr. Thaumaturgo de Azevedo.

The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the minister of foreign affairs and the French minister have arrived at an understanding in regard to the settlement of the question relative to the assassination of the French engineer Beete by the government forces. The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the solution reached is that Brazil will pay 500,000 francs to the families of the Frenchmen assassinated, viz.: Beete, Etienne and Müller, but declines to prosecute the authors of the crime and dismiss them from the service. History will take care of these characters, however.

The new Uruguayan minister, Dr. Carlos de Castro, arrived here on the 24th inst.

An inmate of the lunatic asylum threw himself from a window into the garden below on the 22nd inst., fracturing his cranium. Death followed instantaneously.

Although the government is said to have purchased a ship for a floating lazaretto at Ilha Grande about a month ago, it has not yet been sent there. Are we to understand that this is sheer negligence, or ill will?

Sunday was officially celebrated as the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. In view of the frequency and facility with which the constitution is broken, it is a source of wonder that any would care to celebrate its adoption.

The commandants of the Santa Cruz and S. João forte, at the entrance to the bay, have memorialized the government against the anchoring near them of steamers from ports infected with cholera, and against their throwing dead animals into the sea, which come ashore there. But, how about communication with Rio de Janeiro—a port infected with cholera?

BUSINESS NOTES

The exportation of rubber from Pará in January amounted to 2,867,000 kilos.

The immigration officials of the state of São Paulo estimate their cash requirements for 1893 at 1,089,360\$000.

It is estimated that the value of the agricultural products at the various nuclei of immigrants in São Paulo last year was 2,266,656\$220. That is a close estimate, surely.

The government has declared lapsed the central sugar factory concessions, No. 1,164 of 13th December, 1890, No. 117 of 4th April, 1891, No. 160 of 24th April, 1891, and No. 175 of 25th April 1891.

Yesterday was made a half holiday in the custom-house, and to-day its doors are kept closed altogether. As Carnival is not a legal holiday, it would be useful to know why these public departments are closed.

The *Jornal* urges the captain of the port to make a thorough examination of the *Flamengo* and *Petropolis*, the two steamers on the Petrópolis service. It is said that their machinery is in a bad condition and that they have not been supplied with the life-saving appliances ordered.

Telegrams of the 21st and 22nd advise the import of Luis Podesta & Hijos, an important exporting house of Montevideo. This firm was a principal exporter of flour to Rio and the southern ports of Brazil. It is said to owe the banks \$500,000 and private firms \$200,000, gold.

The government has very properly suppressed its consulates at Odessa and New Orleans. The first yielded \$100 and the second \$6000 in one year, while the consuls' salaries are \$8,000\$ gold each. It is a good business principle to suppress all such offices.

The new method of imposing the 11% tax on coffee practically transforms it from an export duty into an internal tax. By collecting the tax on all coffee coming in by railway, our local consumption pays the same as that which is exported. The next stage will be to add a further percentage as an export duty.

The business houses of Victoria have asked the government to permit the landing of a Western and Brazilian cable at that port, and the director-general of telegraphs has already reported upon it. Victoria is now shipping a large quantity of coffee to foreign markets and direct cable communication is becoming a necessity.

The American papers are much pleased with the concessions in tariff rates said to have been made by Argentina in recognition of free wool. If we are not mistaken, these concessions are more apparent than real. There was a heavy discriminating duty against American pine, and though the duty has been slightly reduced the discrimination still exists. This is one of the favors secured.

The exports from Pará last year, compared with 1892, included the following:

1892	1893
Rubber, kilos....	19,472,010
Cacao,	3,434,656
At Manaus the rubber exports in 1892 were 4,377,566 kilos, against 4,743,752 kilos in 1893. The stocks of rubber on December 31st were	4,597,189
At Pará, kilos.....	660,000
At Manaus,	223,000

According to the *Diário de Pernambuco*, the exports during January compare very unfavorably with those of the same month of 1892. There was a noticeable falling off in the values of sugar, cotton and some other products, though there was a small increase in spirits, honey and hides. In most products, however, the quantity showed no decline, the decrease in valuation being due to lower prices. The total loss on valuations was 808,007\$840, oil which cotton contributed 514,823\$8640 and sugar 359,276\$840. On the contrary, rum produced 62,894\$840 and alcohol 43,459\$220 more than in 1892.

On Saturday, the steel screw steamer *Homer*, built by Sir Rayton Dixon and Co., Cleveland Dockyard, Middleborough, to the order of Messrs. Lampson and Holt, for the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was taken to sea for her official trip. She is of the spar deck type classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and will carry a deadweight cargo of over 4,000 tons, on a very light draught of water. The vessel has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the South American trade, and is fitted with all the latest improvements for the rapid discharge and loading of cargo. The engines worked very smoothly during the trial trip which was highly successful, and satisfactory to all concerned. Messrs. Dixon are also building for the same owners a vessel of 7,300 tons and 12 knots speed. —*Transport*, Feb. 1.

[February 26th, 1895.]

FINANCIAL NOTES

The executive decree authorizing the projected internal loan was signed on the 25th inst.

A Washington telegram of the 21st says that the \$100,000,000 loan just issued was covered ten times over.

It is expected that the decree inviting tenders for the new loan, and fixing the conditions for the same, will be published to-morrow.

The construction of the telegraph line to Itararé, on the Paraná frontier, east of the state of São Paulo the sum of 106,633\$72.

The minister of justice has opened a credit of 122,493\$750 to cover the expenses of the convivial station of Fernando de Noronha during the current semester.

The official value of the products exported from Espírito Santo during 1894 was 28,153\$678, on which export duties to a total of 3,428,978\$68 were paid.

The minister of war is steadily reducing his expenditures. He called on the minister of finance for 4,000,000\$ in December, 3,000,000\$ in January and 2,000,000\$ in February.

If the minister of finance carries out his promise to have a large percentage of the new loan used at once for the redemption of currency, there ought to be a prompt improvement in exchange. We shall await the results with curiosity.

The Banco União de S. Paulo is accused in the public press of having refused to redeem a torn note of its own issue. The cashier is even credited with the declaration that he would not accept the note on account of payment. This is a matter which the government should promptly investigate.

The treasurer of the state of Bahia solicited permission from the governor on the 14th inst. to deposit 600,000\$ on account current in some bank, stating that he would still have a surplus of 327,508\$277, which would be sufficient for current expenses. He also stated that the treasury had, besides this, a surplus balance of 900,000\$ deposited with the Banco Emissor da Bahia.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 21st gives the following particulars of the forthcoming internal loan: Amount of issue, 100,000,000\$ currency; issue price, 95%; rate of interest 5% currency, payable half-yearly; subscriptions will be opened February 25th and closed March 9; issue already guaranteed by six local banks; first 25% received to be used for redemption of currency; subscriptions as follows:

10% down.

15% on 30th April.

20% " 15th July.

25% " 31st August.

25% " 15th October.

With reference to the new loan the Jornal do Commercio of the 22nd says that the emission will be 105,261 apolices of 1,000\$ each, the price of which will be 950\$. The first instalment (10%) will be realized in any of the six banks charged with receiving subscriptions, but all subsequent payments must be made at the Banco da Repúblia and Banco Nacional. Failures to meet these payments, after one month's grace, will involve the forfeiture of the payments already made. The bonds may be registered, or to bearer. The government agrees not to make another internal loan within 18 months. The expenses of the loan are estimated at 2 1/2 per cent. Nothing is said of amortization.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 25th, 1895.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000) gold, 27 d.
do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.86 65 per £1 stg 54 78 ct
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold 57 82 ct
do £1 stg in Brazilian gold 8 89 ct

Bank rate of exchange, official London to day 0 7/8
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 28 74 ct
do (paper) 369 rs. gold
do (paper) 369 rs. gold

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.86 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 5 500
Value of £1. sterling 24 303

EXCHANGE.

February 19.—Banks opened with 9 15/16 d. official rate and price of the internal loan shortly to be realized to reduce the firmness in the market. Takers of bills for drawing throughout the day closing at 9 1/2 d. firm, with repaid and private paper quoted at 9 7/8 d.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 9/16—9 15/16 d. on London.

597 rs. on Paris.

1,220 rs. on Hamburg.

57270—55261 on New York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 55/50.

February 20.—The improvement of the previous day was accentuated, banks opening at 9 1/2 d. strong and rising to 9 1/2 d. when rates being spoken of. At 10 d. however, a very considerable amount appeared and in consequence the banks closed at the official rate of 9 1/2 d. At the finish the market appeared firm, bank paper being obtainable at 9 3/4 d. and private and repaid paper offering at 9 15/16 d.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/2—9 15/16 d. on London.

597 rs. on Paris.

1,220 rs. on Hamburg.

57270—55261 on New York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 55/50.

The money market was characterized by considerable indecision during the day but the general tendency might be considered upward. 9 1/2 d. was again adopted as the official rate but having been immediately done at better prices. Rising to 10 d. considerably appeared, as on the previous day, whether for most likely the purposes of liquidation, with the effect of again weakening the market, 9 1/2 d. being the best obtainable. Ultimately, takers having been firm or retired, the market resumed a firmer tendency and 9 15/16 d. and 10 d. were general prices for bank paper, other paper at 10 d. and 10 1/2 d.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/2—9 15/16 d. on London.

597 rs. on Paris.

1,220—55261 on Hamburg.

57270—55261 on New York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 55/50.

February 21.—The official rate was improved 9 14 d. being generally poised and maintained throughout the day. Business was effected up to 10 1/2 d. for bank paper, but when private paper was negotiated at 9 15/16 d. notwithstanding, the market became considerably steady at that moment, banks drawing at 9 15/16 d., private paper being quoted at 10 d.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/2—10 1/2 d. on London.

597 rs. on Paris.

1,220 rs. on Hamburg.

57270—55261 on New York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 55/50.

February 22.—The position of the market was on the whole decidedly weaker than on the previous day, notwithstanding a recovery at the close to the opening rates. Commercial paper, 9 1/2 d. official and drawing at 9 15/16 d., banks modified their market offerings at 10 1/2 d. and little disposition to draw even at this rate.

In consequence private paper was negotiated at the same price until the afternoon recovery, banks closing at 9 1/2 d. and others open at 10 1/2 d. The carnival holidays interfering, the position of the market could not be well defined before Wednesday 23rd, little or no business being anticipated for Monday 22nd.

Bank rates were as follows:

9 1/2—10 1/2 d. on London.

597 rs. on Paris.

1,220—55261 on Hamburg.

57270—55261 on New York.

Sovereigns quoted at 24 55/50.

February 23.—The money market has considerably improved in tone during the past week, due no doubt to the favourable impression created by the announcement of the forthcoming internal loan and the promise which we expect to see realized in time the withdrawal of a large amount of paper currency. The market is indeed practically from 9 1/2 d. to rod with reasonable hopes for a considerable further advance to be realized, upon a stable basis.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 18. *Public Funds.*

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
2 do (100%) rate of 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Banks.

100 Depositos e Descontos 100\$000
100 Hypothecario do Brasil 51 500
100 República do Brasil 161
118 do (and s.) 73
39 Rural e Hypothecario 237

Insurance.

2 Argos Fluminense 400\$000
100 Fideisdsde 100\$000

Debentures.

300 Loteria Nacional (bjo to 15 apr.) 86\$000
100 Lloyd Brasileiro 90\$000

Hypothecary Bills.

40 Banco Credito Real (paper) 57\$000
100 do do 56

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
2 do (100%) rate of 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 Indústria 15

100 Lavura e Commercio 100

300 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 103

100 National Brasileiro 75

100 República do Brasil (and s.) 61

Railways.

133 Muambinho 100\$000
350 Sapucahy 10 500

Miscellaneous.

100 Aliança Mercantil 45\$000
100 Loteria Nacional 75 500

150 Melhoramentos Sta. Theresa 45

100 Torre 36

Debentures.

100 Sanechan 50\$000
100 Banco de Credito Movel 30\$000

Hypothecary Bills.

150 Banco Prudencial 58\$000

February 19. Public Funds.

9 Apolices of 5% 1,000\$000
9 do (100%) 993

7 do (200%) 1,000
24 do 4% (gold) 1,020

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
2 do (100%) 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 Indústria 15

100 Lavura e Commercio 100

300 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 103

100 National Brasileiro 75

100 República do Brasil (and s.) 61

Railways.

100 West of Minas (s and s) 100\$000
120 Sorocabana 88

Tramways.

100 S. Christovão 170\$000
100 Allianca Mill 270\$000

Miscellaneous.

100 Ceres Brasileira 50\$000
100 Loteria Nacional 71 500

100 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 30 500
1350 do 35

Debentures.

100 Sorocabana Ry 60\$000
100 Jornal do Commercio 70

Hypothecary Bills.

100 Banco Credito Real (paper) 58\$000

February 21. Public Funds.

100 Apolices of 5% 1,000\$000
20 do 990

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
20 do 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 do 105

100 do 105

Railways.

100 West of Minas (s and s) 100\$000
120 Sorocabana 88

Tramways.

100 S. Christovão 170\$000
100 Allianca Mill 270\$000

Miscellaneous.

100 Ceres Brasileira 50\$000
100 Loteria Nacional 71 500

100 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 30 500
1350 do 35

Debentures.

100 Sorocabana Ry 60\$000
100 Jornal do Commercio 70

Hypothecary Bills.

100 Banco Credito Real (paper) 58\$000

February 22. Public Funds.

100 Apolices of 5% 1,000\$000
20 do 990

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
20 do 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 do 105

100 do 105

Railways.

100 West of Minas (s and s) 100\$000
120 Sorocabana 88

Tramways.

100 S. Christovão 170\$000
100 Allianca Mill 270\$000

Miscellaneous.

100 Ceres Brasileira 50\$000
100 Loteria Nacional 71 500

100 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 30 500
1350 do 35

Debentures.

100 Sorocabana Ry 60\$000
100 Jornal do Commercio 70

Hypothecary Bills.

100 Banco Credito Real (paper) 58\$000

February 23. Public Funds.

100 Apolices of 5% 1,000\$000
20 do 990

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
20 do 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 do 105

100 do 105

Railways.

100 West of Minas (s and s) 100\$000
120 Sorocabana 88

Tramways.

100 S. Christovão 170\$000
100 Allianca Mill 270\$000

Miscellaneous.

100 Ceres Brasileira 50\$000
100 Loteria Nacional 71 500

100 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 30 500
1350 do 35

Debentures.

100 Sorocabana Ry 60\$000
100 Jornal do Commercio 70

Hypothecary Bills.

100 Banco Credito Real (paper) 58\$000

February 24. Public Funds.

100 Apolices of 5% 1,000\$000
20 do 990

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
20 do 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 do 105

100 do 105

Railways.

100 West of Minas (s and s) 100\$000
120 Sorocabana 88

Tramways.

100 S. Christovão 170\$000
100 Allianca Mill 270\$000

Miscellaneous.

100 Ceres Brasileira 50\$000
100 Loteria Nacional 71 500

100 Melhoramentos no Brasil (and s.) 30 500
1350 do 35

Debentures.

100 Sorocabana Ry 60\$000
100 Jornal do Commercio 70

Hypothecary Bills.

100 Banco Credito Real (paper) 58\$000

February 25. Public Funds.

100 Apolices of 5% 1,000\$000
20 do 990

Banks.

116 Apolices of 5% 1,012\$000
20 do 1,005
43 do 4% (gold) 1,013

Commercial.

100 Constructor 100\$000
100 do 105

100 do 105

Railways.

100 West of Minas (s and s) 10

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 24th February, 1895.

Nationality	NAME	Tons.	Master	Entered	From	Congissee
American.....	lug Moss B. Tower.....	605	Freitas	Dec. 8	Cape Verde	To order
do.....	bk Southard Hubert.....	1030	Southard	Jan. 48	New-York	do
do.....	bk Glad Tidings.....	620	Myers	48	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.
Argentine.....	sip Felix.....	137	Silva	Jan. 5	Santos	To order
Austrian.....	bk Josef.....	490	Braz	Dec. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.
British.....	ship Tweddle.....	1807	Menties	Nov. 30	Bangkok	Wilson Sons & Co.
do.....	ship Royal Firth.....	2088	Cooper	Dec. 15	Hull	Wilson Nicolson & Co.
do.....	ship Lurline Burnell.....	1288	Mc.Lauchlin	15	New-York	Gas Co.
do.....	ship Superb.....	1360	Williams	24	Rangoon	Lage Imao
do.....	bk Mod y Don.....	1038	Evans	24	Bangkok	Wilson Ricchit & Co.
do.....	bk County of Anglesey.....	795	Watt	25	Rangoon	Ferraz, Soberino & Co.
do.....	bk Noddleburn.....	1480	Maus	25	Rangoon	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do.....	do.....	1480	Spencer	25	Cardiff	To order.
do.....	ship Stanley.....	1010	Edget	25	do	Messagers Maritimes
do.....	ship Dominie.....	2290	Meredith	56	Hull	Leopoldo Mâlois
do.....	ship Zuleika.....	2000	W. Williams	56	Hull	J. Hardison.
do.....	ship Crocodile.....	1432	Duff	3	New-Port	Gas Co.
do.....	ship Amazon.....	1245	Bernard	3	Rangoon	Messagers Maritimes.
do.....	bk Rydalmere.....	1862	Hand	3	Rangoon	Ferraz, Soberino & Co.
do.....	bk Port Carlisle.....	1233	Key	7	Rangoon	Gas Company
do.....	bk Jan Burrill.....	1040	Lockhart	7	Cardiff	To order.
do.....	bk Lowther Castle.....	967	Ronen	7	Rangoon	To order.
do.....	bk Kelvin.....	1055	William	8	Cardiff	Royal Mail Co.
do.....	bk Maidens City.....	1179	Montgomery	8	Bangkok	No. 10, Agosto & Co.
do.....	ship Crichton Castle.....	1577	Barry	8	Cardiff	Lage Imao
do.....	bk Alexander Yeats.....	1020	Summer	9	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
do.....	bk King Ida.....	715	Dixon	14	Cardiff	Companhia de Tecidos Aliança
do.....	bk Budn.....	1065	Grafton	14	Cardiff	W. J. Imhoff.
do.....	bk Birman Wood.....	985	Smith	19	Parsavick	W. W. Maran & Co.
do.....	bk Flora.....	967	Olsen	19	Pensacola	C. G. C. e Industria
do.....	bk Scammon Brothers.....	1215	Le Pera ne	24	Pasipalac	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
do.....	bk Coquimbo.....	174	Le Brocq	24	Hallifax	do
do.....	bk Zingaro.....	355	Gongh	8	Montevideo	Fran. Hermanos.
do.....	bk White Wings.....	1371	Donovan	9	do	do
do.....	ship Marpesta.....	1020	Johnston	10	do	To order.
do.....	ship Blythwood.....	1080	Pritchard	15	Bangkok	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do.....	bk Hanfshire.....	1145	Swartinge	21	Cardiff	Hern Stoltz & Co.
do.....	ship Duncan.....	1630	Graves	23	Rosario	Lage Imao
do.....	bk Inha.....	879	Houllanger	23	London	Brazilian Petróleos & Co.
do.....	bgn Westaway.....	275	Westaway	24	Cape Town	do. Tecidos Rink
do.....	bk Kelverdale.....	1291	Father	24	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
Danish.....	lug Union.....	140	Ankersen	Jan. 16	Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co.
do.....	bk Foto.....	227	M. Christensen	16	San Nicolas	Gudgeon & Co.
do.....	bk Angar.....	267	Lauritsen	21	Wibsy	F. V. Passos
do.....	bk Sapher.....	257	Soares	23	Hamburg	Chr. Heckscher & Co.
German.....	ship Klio.....	1595	Wittmuss	Jan. 12	Cardiff	Max. Neumann & Co.
do.....	bk Frida.....	233	Jolles	22	Paranaguá	Clemente Neubert
do.....	bk Varuna.....	487	Lieghens	23	Göteborg	C. G. C. e Industria
do.....	bk Goddefroy.....	537	Jorck	Feb. 3	Parahyba	C. W. Gross & Co.
Norwegian.....	lug Solvite.....	206	Andersen	May 4	Macabé	To order.
do.....	bk Mamminga.....	472	Kristensen	Nov. 4	Antwerp	C. G. C. e Industria
do.....	bk Leide.....	392	Knudsen	45	Aracaju	To order.
do.....	do.....	392	Johnsen	45	Cardiff	Belmino Rodrigues & Co.
do.....	ship Phos.....	1524	Borresen	46	Hamburg	To order.
do.....	bk Rockel.....	659	Olén	46	Hamburg	Hern Stoltz & Co.
do.....	bk Prins Amadeo.....	5350	Stein	21	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal & Co.
do.....	lug Vigia.....	291	Leansen	25	Memel	C. G. C. e Industria
do.....	bk Sidonian.....	599	Jeversen	27	Leith	Alvaro Todin
do.....	ship Frank Carville.....	1261	Nilsen	29	Madrid	Andrade & Co.
do.....	bk Alvorada.....	370	Brandtendsen	30	Montevideo	Olivera, Maia & Co.
do.....	bk Lin.....	277	Shankens	30	Buenos-Aires	Sequeira & Co.
do.....	bk Victoria.....	273	Gilles	7	Cardiff	G. Gudgeon & Co.
do.....	bk White Rose.....	1468	Aaroc	7	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
Portuguese.....	bk Fernanda.....	733	Oliveira	Jan. 25	Valencia	Macedo Junior & Co.
do.....	bk Margarida.....	363	Souza	25	Oporto	J. G. G. & Co.
do.....	bk Vasco da Gama.....	450	Reis	4	Aracaju	Costa Simões & Co.
do.....	lug Argos.....	199	Almeida	14	do	C. Comercio Nacional.
Russian.....	bk Paul.....	741	Johnsenn	Feb. 2	Hamburg	Hern Stoltz & Co.
Swedish.....	bk Nordsjerman.....	689	Sudval	Jan. 28	Hamburg	Hern Stoltz & Co.
do.....	bk Albert Ehrenreich.....	156	Beratson	28	Westwick	To order.
do.....	bk Truro.....	382	Bokberg	24	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been dispatched.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Caixa 802.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

42-52. Agent, João M. G. dos SANTOS.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

Shirts to Measure.

To the American & English Gentlemen of Rio.

I beg to solicit a trial order for shirts made to your measure and in any manner according to your taste. I employ only the finest materials and workmanship and guarantee a perfect fit. If you will notify me by letter I shall be pleased to call at your office or residence to take your measure.

S. Stanley Jacobs,

29 Rua Sete de Setembro.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugayay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

Rio de Janeiro.

Banks.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

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The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinzaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts

every description of banking business.

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TRAUVAS ET
D'ENTREPRISES
AU BRESIL

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickboat dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

FRENCH WINES

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux for the

sale of table wines.

All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or

barrels.

ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES

Rua do Carmo 14.

Rio de Janeiro.

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8 B, Rua de São Bento

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and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Lincoln and

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article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's tea, of which there is always a good

stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O. São Paulo.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer

can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi

tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library

Constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

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Collections of stamps purchased

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Dealers in Atkinson's, P. & Lubin's and Royal

Perfumaries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

The very finest Spectacles and Eye Glass

from the best European Factories.

Eyes tested free of charge.

75, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO

between Ruas dos Ourives and Gonçalves Dias.

CHALK & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Telegraphic Address: DESPATCH.

P. O. Box 374.

No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMERCIO,

S. PAULO.

Agents for

MESSRS. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.

Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.

Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté

(Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,

Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

Shipping.

Geo. R. Pelegton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street.

NEW YORK.

Steamships.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Feb. 27	Magdalena	Montevideo
" 28	Nile.....	Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton & Antwerp. (from Alfa Grande).

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to 73, Rue Primeiro de Março, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMFORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Leibnitz	Pernambuco	6th March.
Coleridge	Bahia and Pernambuco	16th "
Galloo	Direct	23rd "
Sirius		30th "

* Receive 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For Santos:

Bielo	28th Feb.
Bellova	8th March.

For Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports:

Copernicus	2nd March.
Canova	20th "

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Leibnitz	2nd March.
Rosse, Direct	8th "
Galloo	15th "
Bielo, Direct	23rd "
Dalton	30th "

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Bellarden	26th February
Rosse	12th March.

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient indentures offered.

For further information apply in Santos to MESSRS. F. S. HAMPSHIRE & CO., Agents.

In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker Wm. R. McNiven,

57, Rue 1º de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents NORTON, MEGAW & CO. LTD.

58, Rue 1º de Março.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3d-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 140£000
" " Vigo..... 500 " 130£000
" " Lisbon..... 500 " 120£000

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OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE.

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
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IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
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**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURE for VALPARAISO.

Calling at MONTEVIDEO, PUNTA ARENAS

Orizaba March 6th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TEKIRRAFI and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS. and

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white clothed paper and
Japanese parchment;

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

from superior calendered papers of various colors;
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made from the best white and tinted paper;

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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

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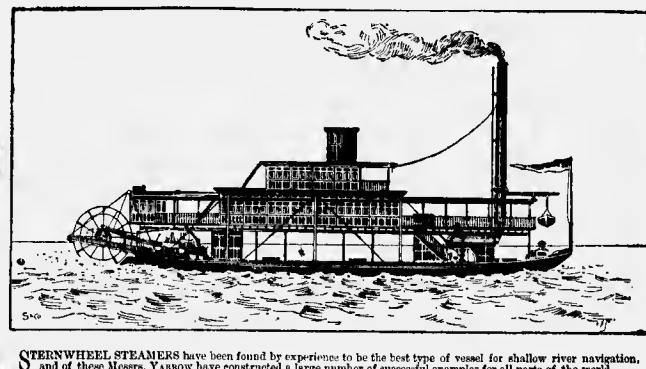
The Chandler & Price

x x GORDON & PRESS x x

and the Golding & Co.

x x PEARL & PRESS x x

are great favorites with all job printers.
We have some of each for sale.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.

STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 4 inches, and the Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Zambezi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders, POPLAR, LONDON.

V. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & CO.**WINE MERCHANTS.**

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

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Exporter of Madeira Wines;

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

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The only preventative of Cholera, Yellow fever and contagious diseases.

In bottles and gallon drums. For sale at all druggists and chemists.

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